

STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME Eighteen

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA. THURSDAY OCT. 7. 1937

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Given Good Reception.

A class from the local Public school had been invited to give a demonstration of their special work at the convention of teachers in Edmonton last week. At the close, the pupils were given quite an ovation. This is what the Edmonton Journal reports: "Thirty small boys and girls from Stony Plain school went thru their paces in a novel 'classroom' setting on the Masonic Temple stage, to demonstrate to 800 teachers attending their convention how an 'activity period' should be conducted. Miss Kathleen McKinlay, their teacher, conducted the affair. Wearing large cardboard placards announcing their Christian names, the children appeared little disturbed by 800 eyes of teachers watching them from the audience. Grades four, five and six pupils modeled in plasticine and made crayon drawings as part of their 'activity program' work."

Elected to Office.

At the convention in Edmonton last week of the teachers of the Edmonton East and Edmonton West Inspectorates, Mr. Glen Carmichael, teacher at the Rosenthal S. D. School, was elected Vice-President for the West Edmonton Inspectorate Division; and Miss Little, teacher at the Spruce Grove Public School, was elected secretary.

The Press-Gag Act.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Bowen, in taking the action he did on the Press control act, saved one, at least, publisher of a rural Alberta

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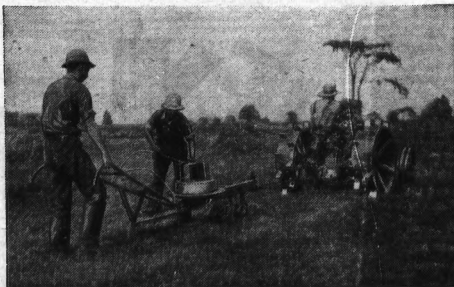
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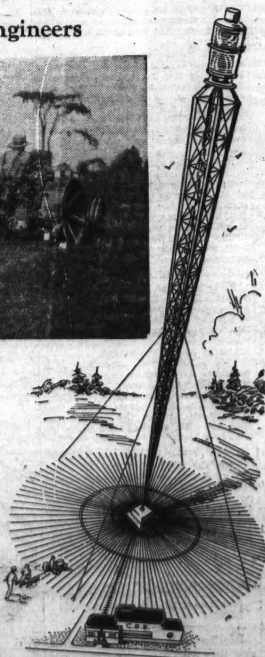
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AGENTS ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

Plow Assists Radio Engineers



Even in these days of advanced science the radio engineer turns to the humble plow — perhaps man's first mechanical achievement — to assist him in the construction of an ultra-modern high powered broadcasting station. Here we see the plow, specially designed by J. B. Radford, in charge of installation of the two 50 kilowatt stations, at Hornby, Ontario, and Vercheres, Quebec, which are being built for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by the Northern Electric Company Limited, in Montreal. The plow is used for the burying of 15 miles of copper wire in the form of a huge wheel at the base of the 550-ft. radiating tower, at the top of which, as shown in our sketch, is an aerial beacon. This mass of wire forms a perfect ground system and is as wide as the tower is high. These two stations, the most powerful in Canada, will be on the air early this Fall.



weekly from the consequences of failing to do an impossible thing.

The "Act to Enforce the Publication of Accurate News and Information" being in force, The Sun would have been compelled to print a budget of "news" from Mr. Nuttall, the newly-appointed director of public relations. This alleged "news" consisted of an address by Assemblyman Anderson; an article on Minimum Wage Act; description of the Bank Taxation Bill, with information on the fine banks doing business contrary to

Government regulations must pay; an account of the Act for the Conservation of Straw and Fodder; and an article on the opening of the antelope season and costs of hunters' licenses.

This "demand" "information" would have occupied about a page of The Sun, ordinarily. But the "news" arrived so late in the week that it would have necessitated working overtime and additional expense to print this, to escape being mulcted in a \$500 fine!

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An Outstanding Issue

With the recent announcement that the Commission appointed by the Federal Government and headed by the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell is to tour the West within the next month or two to secure evidence as to the necessity for amendments to the Canadian constitution and to what extent and in what form constitutional reforms should be effected, the time is opportune for Western Canadians to take stock of the situation and make sure that strong and sane representations are made while the opportunity is available.

Emphasis is laid on the incumbency of this duty upon Western Canadians because, if any part of the country has already suffered because of lack of clarity in the division of legal responsibilities as between the Federal government and the provinces, it is the West, and particularly the producers of the West who have in the past few years seen marketing legislation sponsored both by Federal and Provincial legislative bodies thrown out by the courts, as well as other reform measures particularly designed to meet conditions in Western Canada.

Until this question is cleared up beyond peradventure and the constitution made amenable to present day conditions, not only is it impossible for the people of Western Canada to secure measures which they believe would ameliorate existing conditions, but the future welfare of the West is seriously threatened as long as this division of authority and responsibility is indeterminate.

The chairman of the commission has announced that the commission will not hear arguments from individuals, but will only take evidence from accredited representatives of founded organizations, or words to that effect, which means that only the crystallized viewpoints of organizations will be considered.

Whether or not there is wisdom in this decree, the fact remains, and it behooves all organizations interested in the economic social and political welfare of the West not to allow the grass to grow under their feet in marshalling their facts and making the necessary arrangements to see that their group opinions reach the commission at the appointed time and in the manner determined by the commission.

Even under this arrangement the individual who has given a complicated subject serious study and consideration does not lose all opportunity of getting his solution of a vexed problem before the authorities, for he can at least do so, if in his own organization he can persuade his fellow members that his suggestions are worthy of submission, though he may not be given the opportunity of presenting his ideas to the commission in person.

While exception may be taken in some quarters to this question being tackled by a government-appointed commission and while other measures have been suggested, such as a round-table conference of representatives of all interests concerned, the fact that the problem is not being approached in some other manner should not act as a brake in getting the viewpoint of organized bodies capable of dealing with the question, before the commission.

Over a period of the past two or three decades the West has had the experience of submitting representations to a number of commissions appointed to inquire into this or that, only to find, too often, that a mere fraction of the recommendations subsequently made by the inquiring bodies have been implemented in legislation, but disappointment at the lack of achievement in the past should not act as a deterrent in presenting opinions to the new commission on Dominion and provincial relationships.

An attitude of "Oh, what is the use?" cannot under any circumstances produce desirable results and the question is too serious and important for the West to allow the opportunity to pass by without making its voice heard.

After all the important thing for the West, as well as for the rest of the Dominion is the aftermath—the decisions of the commission and the results of its recommendations, whether or not the method of securing the information or the road through which the goal is reached is to the taste of everyone.

In this, as in most other things, the old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread, still holds good.

A certain tribe in southern India, the Vedas, regard their purveyors of milk as holy men.

The price of pork and veal is now so high they are using chicken in chicken salads.

Grants To Provinces

Will Cost Federal Government \$46,965,000 In Present Fiscal Year

Subsidies and grants-in-aid to the provinces will cost the Dominion government \$46,965,000 in the present fiscal year, according to an estimate in the monthly statistical summary of the Bank of Canada. This is aside from grants-in-aid for relief.

The total is an increase of more than \$8,000,000 from \$38,933,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31 last and is nearly three times as great as \$16,300,000 in 1930.

The total comprises \$27,500,000 for old age pensions, \$19,215,000 for subsidies, \$150,000 contributed to the cost of employment offices and \$100,000 for technical education.

Comparative figures for the past fiscal year were \$21,147,000 for old age pensions, \$16,960,000 for subsidies, \$150,000 for employment offices and \$76,000 for technical education.

No detailed estimate of total expenditure was made, but the \$38,333,000 last year was divided as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$819,000; Nova Scotia, \$3,754,000; New Brunswick, \$2,445,000; Quebec, \$4,968,000; Ontario, \$12,150,000; Manitoba, \$3,657,000; Saskatchewan, \$3,861,000; Alberta, \$3,196,000, and British Columbia, \$3,463,000.

International Crime Detection

Advocates Study Of Mutual Law Enforcement Problems

Establishment of an international crime commission linking Canadian, United States and Mexican police was proposed by Colonel S. T. Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In an address at the 23rd annual convention of the International Association for Identification, Colonel Wood, assistant commissioner and director of the R.C.M.P., urged investigation of three projects:

Improvement of international co-operation between law enforcement agencies.

Research in mutual law enforcement problems.

Collaboration with European crime commissions in studying police technique, organization and equipment.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

PROPER DIET HELPS BUILD STRONG TEETH

Which is more important—to brush the teeth twice a day or to eat teeth-building foods?

Scientific research tells us that results obtained from working with large groups of children show that the diet is much more important. The nature of a child's diet has so many refined foods that the teeth have very little work to do.

Teeth require exercise to keep them healthy. Unless they are exercised frequently the blood does not flow to the teeth as it should and the teeth are not in a healthy condition. Apples are a food that require considerable chewing and this is very beneficial to the teeth. Other crisp foods such as celery are also excellent.

Raw apples give the teeth more exercise than cooked ones because the cooking softens the cellulose. Some of the vitamins are destroyed in the cooking, so for both these reasons food specialists tell us that our diet should include some raw foods. One of the most attractive means of serving raw apples is to serve them as salads.

WALDORF SALAD

Peel and cut apples into small pieces. Cover at once with salad dressing to prevent discoloration. Wash and dice the celery and add to the chopped apple. Arrange this mixture on a lettuce leaf and garnish with chopped walnuts.

This salad is very attractive if it is served in an apple cup. Select a red apple. Cut a slice off the top. Remove the centre without breaking through the skin. Prepare the salad and return it to the apple cup. Garnish with walnuts and serve on a lettuce leaf.

APPLE AND CABBAGE SALAD

Chop the apples and add the dressing at once. Add chopped cabbage and mix with the dressing. Arrange on a bed of lettuce. A dash of cayenne pepper makes an attractive garnish. Cottage cheese mixed with nuts and shaped into small balls may be arranged around this salad.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penitence, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper.)

Reptiles molt, the same as birds, only they shed the outer covering of their scales, while a bird drops the entire feather.

THE TALKER'S FRIEND



Notes In Circulation

Large Amount Of Paper Money In Hands Of Canadian Public

More than \$200,000,000 in paper money is in the hands of the Canadian public, according to the September statistical summary of the Bank of Canada.

The August average of note circulation, as distinguished from notes in banks, was \$202,000,000, higher than any time since the boom year 1929, when it averaged \$209,000,000.

The 1934 legislation which established the central bank provided for gradual replacement of notes of chartered banks by those of the Bank of Canada, and notes of the latter now represent about half the active circulation.

Goldfish Are Barred

Live worms, shell and other fish, centipedes, fleas, beetles and other insects, spiders, frogs, reptiles, birds, rodents, and certain mammals are prohibited from entering South Africa by a new import ban imposed by the Department of Agriculture. Unless special permission is obtained from the minister of agriculture, it is no longer possible to take even a gold-fish or a guinea pig into the Union.

Valuable Breed Of Cattle

A breed of cow found by Chinese scientists in Hangchow districts is said to produce 5 per cent. butterfat in its milk, which is higher than the United States standard.

Nanda Devi, 25,600-foot peak of the Himalayas, is the highest peak in the world to be climbed by man.

Became Used To It

Missionary Has Slept Beneath 500 Skulls In Borneo

Skulls of white men count for little in the head-hunting activities of the Dyaks of Borneo, according to Rev. C. Ross Diebler, who has spent five years there as a missionary. He was attending the annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in Toronto.

When Mr. Diebler first visited Dutch Borneo, head-hunting was common. With the coming of Christianity, it has become less popular, he says, but the hill natives sometimes return to their old habits.

"There are still plenty of skulls," said Mr. Diebler. "I have slept beneath a row of at least 500. You soon get used to it."

Musical Must Be Martial

The Japanese Home Office has banned sentimental and popular songs and phonograph records as "detrimental to the national spirit." It urged, instead, martial music. "The Japan Times" commented: "The public is complaining that the new martial songs are so hurriedly composed and so poor that they cannot be sung."

On the island of Tahiti, the sun and moon have an equal effect upon the tide; throughout the rest of the world, the moon has complete control.

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fifth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 6th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 6th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt . . . Deals With Money, What it Is, Where it Comes From and How it Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

YOU have heard that ordinary banking business is one thing, and credit something else. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitch, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible, but actually it could have but one end—the ruination of the banks and of the country as a whole.

You hear that when banks have to pay anything, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it owes with money which has to be earned—in the last analysis real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this broadcast.

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that, since 1929, Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$766,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$766,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and wilfully reduced the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bankers refused to sell bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that they wilfully withdraw credit by the Hundreds of Millions is about as saying that they are in the habit of cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Our critics have fallen into an error that is quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show a large increase.

What is the explanation? Simply that, with much-reduced business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth say \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But, if wheat were at fifty cents a bushel, it would take only \$50,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money.

On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves with their usual confidence. They go on a hand-to-mouth basis. They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much lower than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into bonds?

What are the facts?

The total of loans outstanding and money invested is accounted for by the Chartered Banks, at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the boom year 1929. Money invested in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corporation just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him.

Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$766,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression: The general proposition that Albertans have \$80,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$400,000,000 is just one of those things that sound plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$80,000,000 is not all that Albertans possess.

To that figure you must add their individual possessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind your provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal mines, oil fields, tar sands, farms and forests.

If you add to your \$80,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$100,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debts total \$400,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owes the twenty cents and who owes the dollar?" If you have \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it—Now, we'll say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I owe but still what right have I to take the thousand you have to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$80,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own. Debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whoever they may be, cannot expect to use your money to pay their debts. If you have money in the bank the very next time anybody tells you that there is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks your money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange misapprehensions about it.

We shall try to tell you in practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around—and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that you have, for you can have in circulation at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The moment you issue bills faster than that, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany through the inflation. "Why not tell Alberta people about conditions in Germany during the inflation—this talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire trying times of 1928 and I could quote you some startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an overcoat for the staggering sum of Thirty-two Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, hailing their produce for One Thousand Marks at one o'clock and, about an hour later, finding that the very same produce required twice, often three times the amount of money to repurchase it."

In Germany at times during the inflation it took an armful of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking

of paper money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings nothing but chaos, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience. No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on a people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or incapacitated but, during the years you were able to work, had put aside a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$50 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basis in value, and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$50 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before.

If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection—then inflation comes. Their money becomes almost worthless. That is what happens, that is all that can happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production. When you hear the fable of the people who couldn't travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system, in exactly the same way as a railway, lives by selling a service; anyone will realize that there will be no hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as something of equal value is received in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$18,000,000 more "tickets" in the hands of the public—bank notes of all kinds than there were in July of the boom year, 1929. And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monetize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations. A bank does extend credit to an individual—or if you like it, monetizes his credit for him—not for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to set later on and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he believes he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does, of course, collect interest or rental on the money loaned but the borrower's credit has been monetized entirely for his own use and benefit, subject only to a small fee for the bank's services.

Money merely facilitates indirect barter. If you have hogs and your neighbour has honey maybe you don't want to take honey in exchange for your hogs. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving honey for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your hogs—"tickets"—and with those "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what is money?

You and I have been brought up to look upon nickles, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money—and they are for all practical purposes. Actually these things are really tokens—they are not wealth in themselves. They are merely the title to goods. They are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these things if their value is not to disappear.

To be a little more explicit, as it were, if would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small

change and bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank—for all practical purposes—is money, good, useable money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it; and banks are careful to keep their financial house in such order as will enable them to do just that—pay you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your neighbour's and mine and, because it does, it is able to make loans—the proceeds of which go into the production of new wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the deal, he has more to spend than he had before. This stimulates business activity by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone make it and that they alone have the power to make it—all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency—now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay sweetly for that concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Government on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issue anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. Then the Bank of Canada was opened. The Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. It gave the Bank of Canada all its gold holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to offset the liability assumed for the notes outstanding.

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of their gold to the Bank of Canada and to-day the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power within certain limits to issue notes. These notes of the Bank of Canada together with all deposits in that bank, are backed by more than 60% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada are cash—simply backed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada—the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada must, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned—in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money—your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They also are redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with unbelief.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledges, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, no bank director and no member of any bank staff is allowed to own so much as a single share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note—currency and credit in Canada are not controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are commercial banks—but, with due and proper regard to the value of the money you now have, by the Bank of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.

[Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Sixth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.]

DENOUNCES GRAB BAG RAIDS ON PUBLIC TREASURY

Calgary.—People of Canada are not seeking to change their historic form of democratic government for the alternative of Fascism or Socialism, declared Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, here.

"They may be in error in their expectation of what the government can accomplish but they are not in the fatal error, of thinking that tyranny or dictatorship is the way out of our troubles," Sir Edward told members of the Calgary Canadian Club.

"To me it appears certain," he said, "that any troubles which exist in this country can and will be cured by an improvement in our conduct of our present system of government and not by some radical change in the relations of the state and citizens."

The railway president defended political leaders against the charge that present conditions was "all their fault."

"In plain truth," said Sir Edward, "they arise from the incompetence of public authorities," and the "grab bag treasury raids" by groups seeking benefit without thought of ultimate consequences.

"Unchecked indulgence in a program of hounding public authorities to do things which public authorities should not do will end in the breakdown of democratic government," by the bankruptcy of public authorities."

If such a breakdown occurred it would not be the fault of the ordinary citizen, he declared.

"However good a government we elect," Sir Edward added, "its skill in functioning will be only as great as the ordinary citizen will let it be."

The theory that parliament is nothing but a national board of directors, Sir Edward considered fallacious.

"Our present system of democratic government can never choose parliaments or legislatures competent to conduct the affairs of the state as a board of directors conduct the affairs of their corporation."

Discussing national transportation problems, he said Canada could gain nothing from a "Rip Van Winkle attitude towards modern transportation problems."

Sir Edward said it must be admitted that there never was a time in the history of Canada when democratic government was so little held in respect as today. "And yet," he added, "the average personal qualifications of the men whom we elect to represent us are at least reasonably high."

Of government in Canada today Sir Edward said the main trouble was simply that impatient citizens are constantly "hounding governments to do things which governments should not do."

"Much of the critical attitude of our people to their government results from that general discontent which the nation has experienced in its sudden and enforced change from a period of great optimism and expansion to one of lessened activity and even of economic retrogression," Sir Edward declared.

"After all this is a free country and even nightly unfair squabbling about whose is the blame for things as they are is but a demonstration of the self-examination of a free people rather impatient at some economic confusion and distress."

Australia In Good Shape

New York.—Australia has achieved "almost complete recovery," according to Premier B. S. B. Stevens, of New South Wales. In an interview here Stevens, who also is colonial treasurer of that state, said by internal adjustment Australia had put herself in a position to employ foreign capital profitably.

Visitor From Moscow

Winnipeg.—A. Esilpov, chief of the state plant breeding fund of the Soviet People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Moscow, is here to study Canadian methods of wheat breeding and the production of rust resistant varieties of grain. He will visit Saskatoon and Edmonton also.

Explains How Price Works

Canadian Wheat Board Thinks It Has Not Been Understood
Winnipeg.—The Canadian wheat board issued a statement explaining the 1936-37 fixed price for wheat announced recently from Ottawa. The statement said:

"In some quarters the Dominion government's decision regarding the fixed price for wheat for the 1936-37 crop has been misunderstood."

"A fixed price of 87½ cents basis No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William has been approved provisionally by the Dominion government. This fixed price does not become effective unless the closing price for No. 1 Northern wheat in store at Fort William should go below 90 cents."

"The position, therefore, is that if No. 1 Northern wheat in store at Fort William should, on any day, close below 90 cents the fixed price of 87½ cents becomes effective immediately. This fixed price would then be effective for the balance of the crop year, and irrespective of subsequent fluctuations in the open market price, the grower could deliver wheat to the board."

"It is clear therefore that producers have an absolute stop-loss at 87½ cents. Producers who believe that higher prices for wheat are warranted can hold their wheat with the assurance that under no circumstances will they have to accept a lesser price than this for No. 1 Northern."

Must Pass Driver's Test

Car Owner For 39 Years, London Motorist Must Comply With The Law

London.—Sir Walter Windham, pioneer motorist and a car owner for 39 years, has been ordered by Marylebone police court to pass a driver's test. Until the test is passed Sir Walter must exhibit the sign "L" (Learner) on his car fore and aft.

As the king's foreign service messenger, Sir Walter was the first man to drive into Whitehall court with foreign despatches. It was stated in court that he had never had an accident.

But the Marylebone police magistrate disqualified him for a month, fined him £3 (\$15) including costs on a charge of driving dangerously and ordered him to take a driving test before he drove again. The magistrate said it was obvious that Sir Walter's eyes and ears were not what they once were.

Ride Above The Clouds

Vice-Royal Party Have Thrilling Experience In Rockies

Banff, Alta.—An automobile ride through clouds in the Rocky Mountains was added to the thrills experienced by Canada's governor-general, Baron Tweedsmuir, Lady Tweedsmuir and the vice-regal party on their tour of western Canada.

As their Excellencies motored to Emerald Lake from Field, B.C., the clouds at times rested on the highway, and at other times rolled back, bringing into view majestic peaks. So taken with the drive was the king's representative that he expressed an intention to return here unofficially next year and take a hunting trip.

No Longer Shows Pennant

New York.—The French liner Normandie arrived, the blue pennant of Atlantic speed supremacy conspicuously absent from its masthead. Captain Pierre Thoroux, commander of the ship, said no attempt would be made this summer to regain the right to the emblem which was surrendered when R.M.S. Queen Mary established her record for the eastward crossing.

Was With Percy

New York.—Matthew A. Henson, 70-year-old negro, who with four Eskimos watched Admiral Peary plant the United States flag at the North Pole on April 7, 1909, retired from the United States customs service here.

Long Canoe Trip

Peace River, Alta.—H. S. Drinker of Philadelphia, his wife, two sons and two daughters, completed a 550-mile trip, in two canoes, down the Peace River from Summit, B.C. They left by train for home.

RELEASED IN POLAND



Mrs. F. G. Atkinson

Unconditional release of Mrs. F. G. Atkinson, wife of a Minneapolis business executive, who was sentenced to one year in a Polish prison for alleged violation of custom regulations regarding possession of foreign currency was released at Warsaw following protests by representatives of the U.S. Department of State. Forced to halt near the border because of tire trouble, Mrs. Atkinson was arrested when she crossed into Germany for aid, and forgot to declare a letter of credit in her possession upon returning across the Polish border.

Sends Congratulations

King Edward Pleased With Performance Of White Star Liner Queen Mary

London.—The Cunard-White Star line announced that its president, Sir Percy Bates, had received two telegrams from King Edward congratulating the line on the Queen Mary's record-breaking westward and eastward Atlantic crossings.

The first was received immediately after the king had been apprised the liner had made the fastest westward run on record. The second message was sent when the Queen Mary passed Bishop's Rock in three minutes under four days to set a new low mark for the voyage in either direction.

Sir Percy answered with wires of thanks and ordered the king's messages posted on the officers' and crew's bulletin boards on the Queen Mary.

HOPES TO SECURE WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORD



A pioneer in the Canadian field of building powered model aeroplanes, Foster Stone, of Moose Jaw, Sask., was the first youth in Canada to build a model plane powered with a small engine. Some of his models will attain a speed of 40 miles an hour and an altitude of 2,500 feet. Foster hopes to capture the world's endurance record in the near future. At present it is held by an enthusiast in the United States.

Substitutes On Display

Germany Showing Synthetic Materials At Leipzig Autumn Fair
Leipzig, Germany.—The third Reich's redoubled efforts to put Germany's foreign trade back on its feet were reflected in the annual Leipzig autumn fair.

At Leipzig are first shown the latest achievements of German scientists in the way of "ersatz", or substitute materials for those that cannot be imported now in view of foreign exchange considerations. Among these are various synthetic resinous materials, and the recently-invented rubber substitute, "Buna."

A new artificial marble is shown in which the veining effect is produced by photo-mechanical means on glass. By a similar process ordinary leather is made to assume the appearance of reptile skin.

It is asserted the most experienced eye cannot detect the difference between the substitute and the real expensive article.

The Straight Highway

First Step In The Direction Of Making Motoring Safe

Charlottetown.—The straight highway was the first step in the direction of safety first. A. A. Smith, chief engineer of the Ontario department of highways, said in a paper read before 200 delegates at the 22nd annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association.

Public works officials from all the provinces, motor vehicle officers and automobile association officials attended the three-day convention, general theme of which was improvement in Canada's highways.

Arthur Dixon, deputy minister of public works, British Columbia, was among those who addressed the delegates.

May Secure Post

Western Man Recommended For Radio Commission Board

Montreal.—In a despatch from its Ottawa correspondent, The Gazette says Leonard Brockington, prominent Winnipeg lawyer and former corporation counsel of Calgary, is being considered for the position of chairman or assistant chairman of the new national radio board.

Mr. Brockington's appointment as chairman would, the paper says, remove cause for the present division of opinion in ministerial circles between those favoring Major Gladstone Murray of British Broadcasting Company, and Mr. Brophy of the National Broadcasting Company and formerly of the Marconi Company in Montreal.

UNIFORM PLAN FOR MARKING ROADS IS URGED

Charlottetown.—Uniform highway marking throughout Canada was advocated before the Canadian Good Roads Association here by Arthur Dixon, deputy minister of public works for British Columbia. The suggestion was met with favorable comment from public works officials of the different provinces.

In his province it was the sentiment that any scheme of numbering and route marking would be based on a scheme which would be uniform for all Canada, "or at any rate, the western provinces," and it should also be in agreement with the system in use in the United States, "so that travellers crossing the international or interprovincial boundaries will be able to follow desired routes without confusion."

Of first importance, Mr. Dixon asserted, was the marking of trans-Canada highway, now nearing completion. He suggested a route marker bearing the word "Trans-Canada," a route number of one digit, the name of the province, and that all such marks should be uniform in shape, size, color and location.

The speaker suggested a special Dominion provincial committee be organized to deal with route marking uniformly, or alternatively, that the minister of transit at Ottawa be asked to submit the question to the permanent interprovincial committee on highway transportation.

Discussing Mr. Dixon's paper, Hugh A. Lumden of Hamilton, Ont., suggested the provinces take up the matter of educating the "drivers of tomorrow" by conducting campaigns to teach school children the rules of safe driving.

Asks World Peace Army

New Zealand Advocates Creation Of Force For League

Geneva.—New Zealand, suggesting League of Nations reform, presented a memorandum advocating the creation of an international land, sea and air force to be placed at the disposition of the league to combat war-makers.

National plebiscites were suggested to approve the contribution of armed forces to the league. Separation of the league covenant from post-war treaties also was urged.

Disarmament and systematic application of the anti-war measures already included in the covenant are the best assurances of peace. Foreign Minister Johan Kobb, of Norway, told the League of Nations secretariat in a communication replying to Geneva's request for discussion of proposed reforms.

Cleaning Up Slum Districts

Halifax.—Great Britain would be rid of slum districts within five years, declared Sir Raymond Unwin, a member of the British government's advisory committee on housing and planning, who with Lady Unwin arrived here on the steamship Newfoundland from Liverpool. A program was at present being executed to provide an additional 3,000,000 homes.

World Youth Congress

Geneva.—The world youth congress, seeking to unite youth for peace, opened with almost 1,000 delegates from 33 countries in attendance. The congress seeks a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace by the youth of all countries.

A British Heritage

Toronto.—London, "greatest city of the greatest empire the world has ever known" was presented to the British people of Canada as a part of their heritage when Sir Percy Vincent, lord mayor, addressed the Canadian club. Sir Percy spoke of the city not only as "our" city but "your" city.

The King George V. Memorial committee in Liverpool has decided that part of the city's memorial shall be two bronze statues of King George and Queen Mary—to be erected near the Mersey tunnel.

Remarkable Success Attained in Recent Years In Fruit Growing On Prairies

It may not be generally known that desert apricots can be grown in Manitoba. Native plums have been common there since the earliest pioneering days. Standard apples in Southern Manitoba have been accepted as practical crops in the home garden for at least two decades. Sour cherries of the Russian Morelle type have been doing well at many points, and some hybrid peaches lately have borne well year after year. However, as recently as 1920, no optimist would have presumed to predict that he would be able to grow edible apricots on the Canadian Prairies.

The appearance of desert apricots as a prairie fruit is the main due to the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms, particularly the Experimental Station at Morden, where the Scout Apricot, as the new fruit is named, was produced. In the process of the evolution of the apricot, the Siberian species was the first to embellish the shrubby border, but the fruit was woody. Later the Manchurian species was planted and from it were developed several pleasing types of fair size, smooth tender flesh, and acceptable flavor. The Morden station, which has done such excellent work in producing home-grown prairie fruit, noted the fruit of one tree in 1935 as superior and it became known as Morden 900. It had been received in seed form as exchange material from a co-operating horticulturist in Manchuria. It promises to contribute substantially to the home fruit gardens, and after bearing a generous crop the apricot accorded its name, the Scout Apricot.

The Scout apricot tree is over 12 feet tall. It has withstood recent cold winters much better than most local apple trees, and seems to enjoy the hot summers. Fruit is produced generously, even on the topmost branches.

Situated on the eastern side of the town of Morden, 12 miles from the United States boundary, Morden Experimental Station, as one of the Dominion Experimental Farms serves the southern part of southern Manitoba in general agriculture, with specialized interest in prairie fruit growing and horticulture. In the specialization of horticulture, the station co-operates with home-makers and commercial growers from Northern Ontario, across Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and into British Columbia. The farm extends to 612 acres, of which fruit plantings cover 84 acres. Special trial orchards are reserved for new introductions from other experimental stations in Canada and the United States, and from nurserymen and private growers.

The fruit plantations contain trees, bushes, vines, and plants producing apples, crab apples, pears, plums, apricots, and cherries, sour cherries, Nanking cherries, black walnuts, butternuts, hazel nuts, mulberries, saskatoons, pambas, buffalo berries, elders, raspberries, black cherries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, and grapes. Lists of proven varieties, classed according to hardiness, are distributed. The Morden Station collection of hardy fruit varieties is probably among the most extensive on the continent of North America, and the distribution of fruit seed and propagation wood to hundreds of districts in Western Canada is a far-reaching service. Since 1929, Morden Station has contributed 91 new varieties to prairie horticulture, 77 of these being fruits and 14 ornamental flowers.

Quite An Evening

One evening a farmer was paying a neighbor a visit, and to light him on his way took a stable lantern with him.

After spending a pleasant evening, having dined well but none too richly, the farmer set off home.

The next day he received a note from his friend:

"This morning I found a lantern standing in my dining room. When you please return my parrot and cage?"

The world's largest land animals, elephant and hippopotamus, are both vegetarians.

Eager For Education

Twelve Million Chinese Learned To Read Last Year

Twelve million persons in China learned to read last year, Dr. Wallace Crawford of the West China Union University, told college students, when he graphically portrayed China's progress from the rise of the republic in 1911 under Sun Yat-sen to the present supremacy of the Nationalist Party or Kuomintang under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Through the Mass Education Movement, begun by "Jimmy" Yen, a Y.M.C.A. secretary with the Chinese labor battalions in France during the Great War, the ordinary man and woman can now learn to read in three months, said Dr. Crawford. Yen, realizing the coolest helplessness because of illiteracy, selected the 1,000 most commonly used characters out of the 35,000 in the Chinese language. Books, newspapers, magazines and popular literature are now published, using only this limited vocabulary.

Chinese eagerness for education, Dr. Crawford illustrated by telling of 2,400 students trying the entrance examination to a certain school which cost about \$400.

The only dental college in China belongs to the West China Union University, said the speaker. Last year the first three women dentists graduated.

The journey from Canada to West China once required four months; now it takes only ten days by air. One may breakfast in Shanghai and dine 8 1/2 hours later in Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, where eight aeroplanes arrive weekly.

Solved The Mystery

Writer Discovers The How And Why Of Neckties

I have often wondered who invented neckties, and why. Of course, we all know that at the present day the necktie business makes a great contribution to the continuance of the silk trade. That does not appear to have been the cause of it, it is only an effect. But I have just found out the cause—and from a mere child.

I was staying in the house of an old friend and I got up and put on a clean shirt, only to find that it had no button on the collar end of it. So I went up and waked the two daughters of the house and demanded from the sister to have a button sewed on. She rolled over and said sleepily: "Wake up Miriam, she sews better than I do." So I woke up Miriam and she said: "What did they give you a necktie for? Tie it around your neck and the shirt will keep shut." And, strangely enough, it did.

So there you are. One of the greatest money-makers known to modern commerce was undoubtedly invented because women were too lazy to sew buttons on shirts. Finally it became decorative and is now used as an article of male apparel and its original practicality has been forgotten—J. Butterfield, in Vancouver Province.

A Dangerous Place

Experts Define Home As The Most Dangerous Place In The World

The U.S. government's accident prevention conference believes that the most dangerous place in the world is home, sweet home. And the safety experts added, the most dangerous time to be there is at night.

Saying we don't have to sleep in the dark, the conference called for inventors to produce:

1. A mild light that will not interfere with slumber.
2. A light that goes on when you sit up or get out of bed.
3. A telephone that turns on a light when it rings in the night.
4. Doorbells that turn on lights when they ring.

Lead melts at 620 degrees Fahrenheit; tin melts at 449 degrees Fahrenheit; yet, when the two metals are melted together, as solder, the melting point is only 366 degrees.

An Individual Problem

Each Person Must Determine Amount Of Sleep They Require

No one but yourself can make a flat rule about the number of hours you need to sleep each night. Some can get along happily on six, or even five. Others—and this applies to the majority of adults—need about eight. The problem is indeed an individual one, and only by the time-old trial and error method can you find out.

However, one general rule we can make, and this is that each person should figure out what rest she needs nightly, then stick by her rules. If she wants to look pretty and fresh through the years, she must do it.

How can you tell when you're getting adequate and proper rest? Well, just by the way you feel immediately after you're dressed and eaten breakfast. And by the way you feel again about four in the afternoon.

You may be sleepy when you wake up to turn off the alarm, but you shouldn't be unduly tired, weary in every muscle. By the time you have bathed, dressed and had breakfast, even the sleepiest feeling should disappear. If it doesn't and you stumble around dully and half-heartedly until about 11 o'clock, you'd better try to get a little more sleep each night. If this doesn't help, see your doctor. Also, check up on your bed and the ventilation in your room.

Perhaps your mattress is too soft or too hard. Maybe you need a smaller or a larger pillow or none at all. It's possible that you don't get enough fresh air in your room. Perhaps you should drink a glass of milk before you go to bed. Maybe you never should eat or drink immediately before retiring.

Introducing The Doughnut

American Thinks Englishman Would Like "Hole" Type

Like Alexander, the Great, Samuel John Levitt has set out to conquer the world.

Mr. Levitt is one up on Alexander because he intends to conquer the world with a doughnut. He has just established camp in London. As chairman of the Doughnut Corporation of America, he feels he has already conquered the United States and Canada, too. Now, as managing director of the Doughnut Company, Ltd., Mr. Levitt is planning his campaign to subdue Britain.

"After we've got started in London," Mr. Levitt told a correspondent, "well, there's France. Yes, sir, we are already planning for France." Mr. Levitt does not see much resistance to the "hole" bun in Britain. The British have had a nodding acquaintance with doughnuts for many years, but he is not far known only the round doughnut, which is a trifle sticky.

Now the American is prepared to show them that a doughnut can be light and tasty, and he is prepared to do business on a big scale.

Crocheted Blouse Gives Good Wear



PATTERN 5558

A simple, small pattern stitch, a smart style and you have a crocheted blouse that's worth while adding to your wardrobe. The same stitch is used throughout except for the trim which is in a matching but more open stitch. You can have it made in any color. Use French Zipper or single. For two-piece make the plain flared skirt pattern. In pattern 5558 you will find complete instructions for making the blouse shown in sizes 16-18 and 18-40; an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements. Price 20c.

In pattern 5554 you will find instructions for making the skirt in sizes 16-18 and 18-40; an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements. Price 20c.

To obtain these patterns send 20 cents each (40 cents for both) in stamps or cash to: Dept. 5554, Winnie, Winnipeg, 170 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

British Aerial Torpedo Is Designed To Permit Laying Of Minefields In The Sky

History Of The West

Even Western Canada Has Its Own Story

The Saskatchewan Historical Society, formed a year ago and which has now held its second annual meeting, with the election of J. A. Gregory, M.L.A., of North Battleford, as president, clearly has an opportunity before it. This province is young but rich in history and this entire prairie country is likewise relatively young in comparison with white men's activities in portions of eastern Canada, notably Quebec, yet there is a fascinating record about this section of Canada and its merits the examination of growing numbers.

When one reflects that British history in western Canada runs back to the days of Henry Hudson and the beginning of the Hudson's Bay Company in the 17th century and the explorations of Kelsey and the La Verendryes in the 18th, one must recognize that even western Canada, regarded by so many as a new land, has its own storied past.

Even running back just as far as the early eighties of last century, when prairie settlement began to take definite form, this western country has its history that not only is preserving so far as it is known but merits further research and amplification where possible.—Regina Leader-Post.

Active At Ninety

Princess Louise Keeps Busy In Aid Of Charities

Ninety years young, the oldest Princess in England has been busy with public appearances while other more sprightly members of the Royal Family were holidaying.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, daughter of Queen Victoria, once used the ballroom at Rideau Hall in Ottawa as a sculptor's studio while her husband was governor-general. There she made the statue of her mother now in front of Victoria College, Montreal. She also founded women's art and education associations in Canada and now she is still actively engaged in furthering the causes of her favorite charities.

Early in September this energetic Princess attended the church parade of ex-servicemen and Sandhurst army cadets, opened an Old English Fair at Hendon in aid of a hospital and had a long list of similar engagements for the autumn.

Insects are developed to a degree of efficiency far beyond man's possibilities. An invading horde of locusts can cause greater destruction upon a country than any human army ever could.

Behind an electrified iron fence guarded by a notice which warns "Keep Out," a lonely building set amid a thousand acres of desolate Welsh mountainside, houses a remarkable invention, which, it is claimed, can make Britain safe from aerial attack.

It is a rocket aerial-torpedo which discharges parachute bearing steel wires to the end of which bombs are attached. The aim of the invention is to lay an "aerial mine-field" for raiding aircraft.

Full details of this amazing device were given by the inventor, Harry Grindell-Matthews, at his laboratories on a 1,500-foot plateau, ten miles from Swansea.

Visitors are not welcomed at the laboratory. In addition to the electrified fence, barbed-wire fence ten feet high surrounded his experimental station. Near the house is a landing-field for airplanes. In the house there are six bedrooms, a lounge, a dining-room, kitchen, and an elaborate laboratory. Powerful search-lights have been installed so that an airplane may land at night in perfect safety.

Mr. Grindell-Matthews in his laboratory surrounded by an array of secret instruments, said that the use of anti-aircraft guns will be futile against the bombing machine of the future that will choose their own time, fly in thousands high above the clouds, and use instruments to tell them the position of their objective.

To counter this, Mr. Grindell-Matthews has invented a rocket or aerial-torpedo which, using a special fuel, will obtain an altitude of 33,000 feet in a matter of seconds. At this height the rocket will discharge twenty or more parachutes to which timed wires are attached by high-tensile steel wires.

The parent rocket is provided with its own parachute which blows out at the end of the run, thus enabling the container to float to earth and be retrieved for recharging.

Large numbers of these aerial rockets can be discharged every minute. They will release colonies of 20 to 30 smaller rockets, so creating an elaborate mine-field. Areas of sky can be mined as the sea was during the last war.

The cost of these rockets is a few hundred dollars apiece. This means that for a fraction of the cost of the present anti-aircraft defenses, any given area of Britain can be curtained off from enemy aerial attack.

Mr. Grindell-Matthews's plan has been inspired and praised by leading aeronautical experts. The period of research and experiment is drawing to a close. Soon his workshops will be manufacturing these defense rockets.

"The first line of rocket defence," he says, "will be from ships at sea. The next will be around the coastal area. The sky can be barricaded off at need. Enemy aircraft must not be allowed to reach London or other great English cities."

The Newest Word

Brother Suggested To Represent Brother And Sister

Professor F. Earl Ward of the Macalester College English department in St. Paul, says a former student suggests "brother" as a word to represent "brother and sister."

The German and Scandinavians have a word for it, but the English language is devoid of a single word to express the meaning.

An "s" on the end gives you "brothers," one brother and two or more sisters. Two or more brothers and one sister has to be "sisters." And from that easily comes "sisters," two or more brothers and two or more sisters.

"It goes quite to the sea folks and upstairs." It tells everything except their names.

Protect Secret Formulas

To protect its secret formulas a Chinese paint factory sends that tell employees how much of each ingredient to use without revealing its weight, which is recorded automatically in a locked box.

HEPBURN WINS IN ONTARIO WITH STRONG MAJORITY

Toronto.—Rolling up a majority only a little short of the record high obtained in 1934, the Liberal party won a decisive victory in the general election.

Liberals won 63 seats against 60 at the 1934 polling. Conservatives took 23, a gain of six from the previous total of 17. Two Liberal-Progressives were elected against four in 1934. One U.F.O. candidate was re-elected. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation lost its single seat and an Independent Liberal became an Independent Liberal.

Counting Liberals, Liberal-Progressives, Independent Liberal and U.F.O., the government will have 67 supporters in the next legislature against 70 in the last.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn and the government formed three and a half years ago thus secured another term of office and an endorsement from the electors on his labor, hydro and financial policies.

In the new legislature he will face a stronger Conservative opposition although his rival for the premier's chair, Hon. Earl Rowe, failed to secure a seat.

Two cabinet ministers tasted defeat along with Mr. Rowe. They were Hon. Dundas Macphail, in Peel, and Hon. J. A. Faulkner, in Hastings West.

All the other cabinet ministers, Mr. Hepburn, in Elgin; Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, in Simcoe Centre; Hon. Paul Leduc, minister of mines, in Ottawa East; Hon. Harry Nixon, provincial secretary, in Brant; Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of lands and forests, in Kenora, and Hon. T. B. McQuesten, minister of highways, in Hamilton-Wentworth, were re-elected.

George S. Henry, former Conservative premier, retained his seat for York East and appeared assured of another term as house leader of the opposition unless a seat is found for the new party leader.

Mr. Henry headed the Conservatives when they were ousted from office in 1934 and after the election resigned as party leader but continued as house leader. Mr. Rowe was chosen leader of the party at a convention.

Sharing defeat with the leader was George Drew, his chief rival at the convention. Col. Drew contested Wellington South as an Independent Conservative after breaking with Mr. Rowe over the latter's stand on labor organizations.

One of the major issues of the election was Premier Hepburn's attitude towards the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis. When the United Automobile Workers, a union affiliated with the C.I.O., called a strike in Oshawa, Mr. Hepburn took a strong stand against what he termed the lawless methods of the organization.

Japan Is Warned

League Of Nations Assembly Hints At International Action

Geneva.—The League of Nations assembly warned Japan of the possibility of international action unless she agrees to a peaceful nine-power settlement of the China conflict.

The assembly unanimously approved a resolution containing the warning. Poland and Siam abstained from voting, but their attitude did not prevent unanimity because states which abstain in voting are considered absent.

Applause broke over the assembly hall as the Aga Khan, assembly president, announced adoption of the resolutions which condemn Japan for invasion of China and provide for the conference of the nine signatories to the pact guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China.

League Takes Stand

Geneva.—The League of Nations Sino-Japanese sub-committee officially reported Japan had violated treaties and invaded China, and the drafting committee agreed that signatories of the nine-power treaty should be invited at the earliest possible moment to examine the situation.

Germany Wants To Know

Issues Warning To President Roosevelt Regarding Aggressors

Berlin.—The German foreign office issued a warning to President Roosevelt to "remember the shipwreck" of his predecessor, Woodrow Wilson—commenting on the United States president's appeal against aggressors.

Speaking through its official mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatische-politische Korrespondenz, the foreign office inquires sharply which nations Mr. Roosevelt was talking about.

"Mr. Roosevelt talked in very general terms about the 'sacredness of treaties' without distinguishing which treaties conform to international morality and which do not," the foreign office organ said.

"He spoke of countries eager to attack and of others which think only of defending themselves, without even here indicating any adequate marks of identification."

"He avoided discussing the role of Bolshevism which menaces all states and peoples."

Menace From Russia

Nanking Observers Believe Soviets Will Declare War

Tokio.—Domei (Japanese) News Agency said many Nanking observers confidently believe the Soviet Union will declare war on Japan next month.

Chinese public opinion expects fruitful results from Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Bogomoloff's flying trip to Moscow, according to Domei. It reported that before Bogomoloff left by aeroplane for Moscow, he talked with General Chiang Kai-Shek and Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui and exchanged frank views on the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Among questions discussed were said to be prospects for a Soviet loan to China, for supplying Soviet planes and aviators to China, and for transporting through Russian territory munitions purchased abroad by China.

Speedy Transport Planes

To Be Used On New Trans-Canada Air Lines

Burbank, Calif.—First of seven speedy transport planes ordered by the Dominion of Canada for service on the newly-formed Trans-Canada Air Lines, left the Lockheed aircraft factory here for Vancouver, B.C. Total cost of the seven planes was fixed at upwards of \$475,000.

Three of the planes, including the one recently shipped, are powered with two 450-horse power engines, developing a top speed of 210 miles per hour and carrying 10 passengers. The other four will have two 350-horse power motors, a top speed of 250 miles per hour, and will carry 11 passengers and crew.

Mysterious Spy Ring

Has Been Discovered By French And Swiss Police

Paris.—Police of two nations disclosed the arrest of a blonde Swiss girl and two men in a maze of international espionage and counter-espionage that adopted gangster methods to dispose of its victims.

Discovery of the mysterious spy ring, French and Swiss police said, solved the "one-way ride" of a secret agent for an unnamed European power.

Authorities unfolded a story of how the blonde girl trailed a fellow spy across half Europe and then lured him to his death—death inflicted by sub-machine guns on a quiet roadside.

Baden-Powell's Brother Dead

London.—The death has been announced of Major Baden Fletcher Smyth Baden-Powell, 77, soldier and pioneer in the balloon development. He was a brother of Lord Baden-Powell, Chief scout. Major Baden-Powell died in a nursing home at Sevenoaks, Kent. He was three years younger than his famous brother.

Two Rumors Denied

London.—Buckingham palace officials denied two rumors. "They said there was no truth in the report the king and queen intend to make Windsor castle their permanent residence. They said their majesties had made no plans to visit Australia."

TO VISIT CANADA



Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, has announced that he will visit Ottawa on October 20 and 21, and Toronto October 22. He will be returning the visits made to Washington earlier this year of Lord Tweedsmuir and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

New Principal Of McGill

Appointment Of Dr. Douglas Of Arizona Has Been Announced

Montreal.—Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, former member of the Arizona state legislature, has been appointed principal of McGill University, succeeding A. E. Morgan who resigned last April. It was announced by Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty.

Appointment of Dr. Douglas, a native of Bisbee, Arizona, was announced following a meeting of the Board of Governors and the Senate.

It was disclosed that a formal announcement would be made later concerning appointment of Dr. Douglas, whose father contributed funds to construct the newly-built Douglas Hall, university residence for men.

Additions To Navy

London.—Three new units were added to the royal navy when the destroyer Mohawk, of the "tribal" class, slid down the ways at Southampton, and the submarines Triton and Undine were launched at Barrow. The "tribal" class destroyers have a displacement of 1,850 tons and carry seven 4.7-inch guns.

Railway Earnings Increase

Montreal.—Increase of \$103,000 was shown in Canadian Pacific Railway approximate gross earnings of \$4,773,000 for week ended September 30, compared with \$4,670,000 in the corresponding week last year.

THE QUEEN MOTHER IN INFORMAL SETTING



Her Majesty Queen Mary is shown in the Terrace Garden at Althorp, where she spent a week as the guest of the Earl and Countess Spencer, the latter shown on the left of the group. The Earl is shown beside the Queen mother. Viscount Althorp and Lady Anne Spencer, son and daughter of host and hostess, are also shown.

Arabs Are On Strike

Have Started Reprisals Against Recent Arrest Of Leaders

Jerusalem.—Reports of Arab reprisals against the recent arrest of Arab leaders were received from various parts of the holy land.

The Mouri-Haifa oil pipeline was reported cut and set afire at three points. Police and army furloughs were cancelled on the frontier with Trans-Jordan.

Telephone lines were cut between Jaffa and Jerusalem. Hidden marksmen stop hills lining the highway fired rifle shots at repair crews. The Jerusalem-Jaffa railway was blocked at one point by a pile of boulders.

British authorities paraded the first battalion of the Royal Sussex regiment through the streets of the old city of Jerusalem as warning of the punishment for terrorists. Reinforced police patrols were on duty at Jaffa, which also was kept under the eye of scouting military planes.

A partial Arab strike against the government's anti-terrorist campaign spread, causing most Arab stores to close in Haifa, Jaffa, Lydda, Ramier and Gaza.

Will Continue Search

Second Expedition Starting Soon To Hunt For Russian Flyers

Port Arthur.—Al Cheesman, Port Arthur alderman, is going back to the north polar regions to continue search for six lost Russian flyers, he stated on return here from New York, where he visited the Soviet embassy following the return of Sir Hubert Wilkins' expedition from the north.

Cheesman said he expected to leave Port Arthur for the north soon after October 25. The first expedition returned north to pick up a plane suitable for winter work in the north.

Cheesman said it was practically certain Herbert Hollick-Kenyon of Toronto would also return north with the second expedition. Hollick-Kenyon was pilot of the first expedition and Cheesman co-pilot.

Prominent Publisher

George N. Morang Dies At His Home In Ontario

Toronto.—George N. Morang, one of Canada's foremost publishers, died at his home at Brookwood, near Uxbridge, Ont., in his 73rd year.

Mr. Morang, who was born in eastern Maine of New England stock, learned the publishing trade in New York and in 1888 came to Toronto to establish Morang and Company.

He was a recognized authority on copyright and was founder of the Makers of Canada series of historical works.

JAPAN'S ACTION IS CONDEMNED BY UNITED STATES

Washington.—The United States government formally condemned Japan as a treaty violator in China, thus throwing its full moral support behind efforts of the League of Nations to halt the Far Eastern conflict.

Shortly after the league voted similar condemnation of Japan's invasion and had proposed a conference of this and other nations which signed the nine-power treaty, guaranteeing China's sovereignty, the state department announced:

"The conclusions of this government with respect to the foregoing (alleged treaty violations) are in general accord with those of the assembly of the League of Nations."

Closely following President Roosevelt's appeal at Chicago for concerted international action to restore world peace, the department's statement was a reply to the nine-power treaty and the Kellogg-Brand pact, renouncing war, and the principles which "should govern the relationships between nations."

The pronouncement did not say whether the United States would accept the league's proposal for a conference of nine-power signatories to consider action, but it was predicted in authoritative circles that the proposal would be accepted.

This government's formal condemnation of the Japanese military operations in China was expressed as follows:

"In the light of the unfolding developments in the Far East, the government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and in violation of the provisions of the nine-power treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Brand pact of August 27, 1928."

Until a formal bid to the proposed nine-power pact arrives, State Secretary Hull and his aides refused to make any comment on the projected meeting.

Another development touching upon American dealings with foreign powers was the disclosure Soviet Russia has bought more than \$10,000,000 in arms, munitions and implements of war in the United States during September.

More than half of the purchases were for war vessels—apparently the first materials and equipment for two battleships. The Soviet government sought some time ago to buy in the United States.

Disclosure of the Russian purchases in the state department's monthly report of export licenses was the first indication the United States government had consented to the transaction.

Funds For Chinese

Campaign In London To Raise Money For Humanitarian Purposes

London.—Sir George Broadbridge, lord mayor of London, took charge of a campaign to raise funds for humanitarian purposes in war-stricken China. The move, made with government permission, and promised the co-operation of the Bank of England, marked the first attempt to centralize spontaneous efforts to give China definite help.

Submarine Flotilla

Germany Fills Twelve More Units Into Commission

Kiel.—Germany put another submarine flotilla of 12 units into commission. The flotilla consists of the motor-ship Wiechael, the tender Mosel, one torpedo boat, seven submarines of 250 tons each, and two submarines held in reserve.

Chancellor Hitler ordered the new flotilla to bear the name of Captain Loh, whose submarine was sunk during the Great War.

England, in 1935, consumed an average of 94 pounds of fruit per capita. In 1925, only 70 pounds per capita were consumed.

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. I. Strange, Director Research Department,
Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

The world's millers are now paying a price for the top grades of Canadian wheat that is unusually high when compared with the prices they are offering for other sorts.

Why should this be, when wheats are arriving daily from Australia, Argentine, Roumania, Russia, India, the USA, and other countries?

The reason, it appears, is as follows:

The wheats arriving in Europe from Canada's competitors are not, as yet, up to their usual good quality. Millers therefore find it necessary to use a small per centage of high-grade "Manitobas" to bring their flour "mix" up to average quality.

But Canada has only a small quantity of these high grades available, hence millers are bidding keenly for them.

Canada will have, I calculate, about ninety million bu. for export, but 21 millions of this is Durum and 19 million bu. Garnet, leaving something less than 50 million only of our best grades for overseas sale, or less than a million bu. a week.

How long will the high price for "Manitobas" last? It depends mainly upon whether the quality of the wheats from Canada's competitors improves, or whether millers find a way to make good flour with the lower quality sorts!

STONY PLAIN SUN.

Published Every Thursday at The
Sun Office, Stony Plain,
Alberta.

Advertising Rates.
Display, Contract 35c.
Readers in Locals 12c a line.
Legal and Municipal Notices—
12c a line first insertion; 10c a line
for subsequent insertions.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 1937.

DR. R. E. JESPERSEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Graduate Nurse in attendance.
Office and Residence, 1st St. W.
Opp. Town Hall. Phone 1.

G. J. BRYAN, B. A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
STONY PLAIN.

DR. W. E. WEBBER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
410 Empire Bldg., Edmonton.
PHONE 24555.
At Stony Plain on Fridays.

For Sale—1 Farm, 320 acres,
200 acres broke. Farm 2,
240 acres, 85 acres broke, all
summer fallow. Buildings on
both places; 3 miles from Car-
vel. Fred Schmitke, Stony
Plain.

For Sale, 2 good Brood Sows
to farrow soon; 25 young
Pigs, 7 weeks old. Phone 317,
Mrs W. Huston.

For Sale, 2 Sows; one farrows in
2 weeks, other in September;
Also 2 Horses for sale, R. E. Jay,
Stony Plain.

MAN WANTED for Rawleigh
Route of 800 families. Write
today. Rawleigh, Dept. WGR, 96
SA, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

For Sale, Team of Mares,
with Colts; Hudson Sedan;
3 1/2 h p Diesel engine. Mrs
Almon, Carvel.

CLASSIFIED ADS. in The Sun
bring results.

For Sale, Emire Range, like
new. Apply P.O. Box 73. and
FOR SALE, School Books—
all grades, at reasonable
prices. Exercise Books and
Scratchers at mill prices. Sun
Book Shop.

Farm For Sale.

SW. 25, 52, 1 w. 5. just
west of Stony Plain; 110 acres
under cultivation. Jos. Diet-
rich, Stony Plain.

Inga M. D. Poundkeepers.

Poundkeeper—Mr. Peter Swara,
Post Office, Stony Plain. Pound
located on N.E. 29, 52, 1w5.
Poundkeeper—Mr. Jacob Gasch-
nitz, Post Office, Duffield. Pound
located on SE 5, 52, 3w5.
Poundkeeper—Mr. D. McDonald,
Post Office, Carvel. Pound loca-
ted on SE 28, 51, 2w5.
Div. 5—Geo. Searle; pound located
SE 18, 53, 2w5.

Plan Splendid Hunting Season



Prospects for big-game hunting
are unusually bright in Can-
ada this fall. Reports covering the
thousands of square miles of
wilderness accessible by Canadian
Pacific Railway show a plenitude
of game and excellent conditions
for hunting. Outfitters and guides
across the country also report
more reservations for hunting
parties, both from Canada and
the United States, than they have
had for years.

Wild sections of Canada lying
practically in the back yard of
civilization have a wide variety of
big game in addition to many
types of game birds and smaller
animals. Nova Scotia has moose,
deer and black bear; New Brun-
swick, deer and black bear; Que-
bec, moose, caribou, deer and black
bear; Ontario, moose, deer and
black bear; Manitoba and Sas-
katchewan, moose, deer and car-
ibou; Alberta and British Colum-
bia, mountain sheep and goats.

caribou, moose, elk (wapiti), deer,
and grizzly, brown and black
bear; and the Yukon Territory
and Alaska, practically the same
as British Columbia.
An indication of the increased
interest in hunting this year has
been given by the number of ap-
plications coming to the general
tourist offices in Windsor Station,
Montreal, for copies of the two
hunting booklets, "Open Seasons
for Hunting" and "Fishing Wat-
ers and Game Haunts."



Successful Poultrymen!

Are demanding the "Gillespie
Maid" brand poultry and Dairy
Feeds. Why? Because they are
scientifically blended, machine
mixed, contain the highest qual-
ity ingredients and produce the
desired results.
See our nearest elevator agent

GILLESPIE GRAIN CO. LTD.



- Enjoy Magic Tone!
- Dial the World!
- Get big Value!

YOU'LL be thrilled with the Magic
Tone—world-wide reception—and
smart cabinet designs of the new General
Electric Battery Radios for 1938. And
you'll be amazed at the low prices and
low operating cost of G-E Radios which
offer you the most modern features. Be
sure to see and hear the new General
Electric. You can choose from 7 models
priced as low as \$54.75.

MODEL F-5CB. Beautiful 5-tube console
offering powerful world-wide
reception. Newest features. \$109.50

MODEL F-5B. Handsome 6-tube table model,
featuring all-wave reception. Here
is real value at \$86.50
(Batteries extra for all models).



MODEL F-5CB



MODEL F-5B

GENERAL ELECTRIC MAGIC TONE **RADIO**

See Your Local G-E Dealer

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED
CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

Your Big Opportunity to SAVE MONEY

As a special service to our Subscriber Families we have obtained authority,
FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY, to offer Canada's two largest weekly
newspapers in combination with our local paper, at a REMARKABLY
LOW COST.

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and—

**BOTH
PAPERS
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One Year

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**Free Press Prairie
Farmer - 1 Year**
**Family Herald &
Weekly Star - 1 Year**

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THREE
PAPERS
ONLY**

Stony Plain Sun \$2.10
One Year

If so desired National Home Monthly or Canadian Magazine may be
substituted for Free Press Prairie Farmer in Offer No. 2.

The above offer applies to new or renewal subscriptions.

Order Now at These Bargain Prices and Save Money!

Send or Bring Your Subscriptions to Our Office,

THE STONY PLAIN SUN.



Christmas

The following steamers have been scheduled for your convenience to enable you to spend a happy Christmas among your loved ones in the Homeland.

From MONTREAL
Nov. 25—"AURANIA" to Plymouth, Havre, London
Conductor, Mr. J. Nelson Cullen
Nov. 25—"LEITIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
From HALIFAX
Dec. 4—"ALANINA" to Plymouth, London
Dec. 6—"CARINTHIA" to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Conductor, Mr. J. Mason
Dec. 11—"ANDANIA" to Plymouth, London
Dec. 13—"ATHENIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart Vessey
From ST. JOHN, N.B.
Dec. 11—"ATHENIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart Vessey
From NEW YORK
Dec. 8—"AGUTANIA" to Cherbourg, Southampton
Dec. 11—"SCYTHIA" to Galway, Cork, Liverpool
Dec. 15—"QUEEN MARY" to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton

LOW OCEAN RATES IN ALL CLASSES
Apply to
CUNARD WHITE STAR
DONALDSON ATLANTIC LINE
429 Main Street (Tel. 94-28) Winnipeg
But the man to see is your local agent.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside
By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued

A saucy squirt of a tug lazily towed a long string of schooners through the Welland Canal. As a puff of wind filled the sails, she cast us off, one after another, on the blue waters of Lake Ontario. One Irish heart thanked God, that day, that a great queen reigned over the healthier parts of North America. And whenever I read, nowadays, of them burning an old lake schooner to make an idle spectacle for a thoughtless crowd, I think of the stout hearts that sailed her, and the word of one of those fresh-water sailors to his comrade was better, I declare, than any banker's bond.

On a September morning that year, Aaron Peck and I were busy unloading a box of freshly-gutted herrings on the fish quay in Toronto harbor. A stick gave me a sharp dig in the ribs, and I swung round smartly to face a stylishly-dressed old gentleman whose high hat was still in the surprise of the discovery he had made.

"Oh, Mr. Lewis," said I, "God bless you! And how are all the folk up in Mono?"

"Ah, ha!" the man exclaimed, "I don't think that back of your anywhere, Paddy Slater, you seconded you!"

Sure it was the Reverend Alexander Lewis himself, and he was a sports-looking old fellow for a retired Presbyterian minister. Away

back in 1820, he had been the first settler in Mono Township. For a time he kept the first post office at Mono Mills, and the good man had since preached the doctrine of the election of the saints to two generations of Mono Presbyterians. For several years, he had been living retired in the village, lending his money carefully on good security at twelve per cent—yes, and, like a shrewd banker, deducting his interest out of the face of the loan. It is a caution to me how the Lord prospers some clergymen on their small salaries. With his silk waistcoat and ruffled white shirt-front, I would like to show you a picture I have of that smart pioneer of Mono, as he sat glowing with health, his hand resting gallantly on the shoulder of a gentle, feeble old lady, whose eyes show plainly she is proud of him. Now I ask you what better character evidence than that can any man leave behind him?

Rev. Mr. Lewis informed me William Marshall was a sick man, and he gave me strict orders to get back up to Mono as fast as a train would take me. I went into the Great Western Station that afternoon to enquire about the train service to Brampton. And who did I find strutting around in there, like a quartermaster staff sergeant, but Michael, the smuggler, who was now using his great voice to good purpose announcing the arrival and departure of trains. When I was a lad in Toronto, Michael's wife kept a neat little cottage for him on the bay shore at the foot of York street. The good woman busied herself renting boats, and Michael had been a sailor with a good reputation gained by pitching a custom officer overboard into the bay. Michael shouted to me that I was in the wrong station.

The next morning I took the Grand Trunk train to Brampton, and from that village the stage coach carried me 22 miles north to Orangeville, where I hired a livery rig to drive me east up over Purple Hill. I couldn't notice any changes as we drove along, which surprised me because time had changed me greatly since I tramped away in the moonlight over that old country road.

A strange woman met me at the Marshall door. She told me Mr. Marshall was too sick to see visitors. "Tell the good man," said I, "that it's Paddy Slater."

It was a sad sight to see the big man brought low with nothing much left but his huge frame. As I took his hand, I noticed his finger nails were blue. William Marshall was glad to see me.

"You shouldn't have gone away like that, Patrick," he said to me, as we talked things over a little.

"Well Sir," said I, "I did it for the best." "Yes Patrick," he answered me after a pause, "I know all about it now—poor Betty told me."

I mentioned the war and told him about my bounty money. "And now that you're back," the man said to me, "you'll have to look after the farm till I get round again—since I haven't got Charlie."

"It was a long term promise I made that day to William Marshall. His mind drifted off to other things; and after a while he began to pray in a low broken voice. It brought a great choking lump to my throat to hear the sick man praying, not for himself—but for me, Paddy Slater. William Marshall's life dripped kindness as sweetness drops from a broken honeycomb. He was a father and a comrade to me. They make no better men than that pioneer Ontario farmer! I am ashamed, this day, of the condition of the fields he loved.

The doctor drove up the lane to see his daily fee; and I stepped out of the room as he entered, bringing the smell of cloves and horses with him. The previous February, in 1865, William Marshall had driven over to Edmonton on the Centre Road, in Chiquasquay Township, to help organize a temperance society in a village that had a tavern on every corner. It was a lively meeting with heated specyfing and ended in a free-for-all fist fight. The long-cold drive home gave him a touch of pleurisy. The doctor bled and blistered the pleurisy and purged the man into a weakness that held him bedfast for months. Finally consumption set in. Not to spoil a good job, medical orders required that the victim be kept in a darkened room and away from drafts of any kind. William Marshall died because he could afford to have a doctor. But



YEAR AFTER YEAR, battery set owners acclaim Eveready Layer-bilt as the champion "B" battery. It wins first place on all counts.

This year, there's even extra value in this "layer-built" radio battery. Eveready engineers, after years of research, have found a method of increasing the power, without increasing the size. This new battery is aptly named—SUPER LAYERBILT.

The proper team-mate for Super Layerbilt is Eveready Air Cell "A" Battery—guaranteed for 1000 playing hours—and no recharging.

THE 1937
SUPER LAYERBILT,
retaining its unique, patented layer construction gives even longer life... even finer performance. It will pay you in dollars and cents, and in better reception, to insist on Eveready Super Layerbilt by name.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK

I have always wondered what goes on inside a radio battery and what makes some of them better than others. Please send me your free illustrated book "An Engineer Looks at Radio Batteries."

Name _____
Address _____



what will they be saying in fifty years' time about these modern blighters who pump an old man full of blisnum and battigul, and then solemnly tell him the picture shows that his great gut is out of order? Just because the silly old fogey has a farm they desire to open him up!

I better be careful what I say because that fat undertaker will need a medical certificate for me. But honestly speaking, our doctors do at times act like heathen medicine men. Long years afterward, the widow, Nancy Marshall, died of a condition which any practical nurse can remove nowadays by local treatment. But I was serious enough in her day to kill her. I had two specialists brought up from Toronto. After leaving the sick old woman, the medical experts rubbed their chins in their professional way and asked me for a chamber in order to discuss the matter. They got the chamber, and I got every word they said in it. Believe me, the only thing they talked about during their consultation was the chance Stogram's stable hand of winning the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine racetrack.

On leaving poor William Marshall to the mercy of his doctor, I walked into the sitting-room and there I found Sarah Duncan doing mending and minding a taffy-headed youngster who was toddling about on Sarah's legs. The woman was honestly rejoiced to see me. I noticed

an extra stoop on her shoulders as I put my arms around her.

"Sarah, you old darling," I told her, "you always did beautiful children to mind."

"Yes," she said, "even if I have an ugly old face... it's Betty's little girl."

"And how is Elizabeth Ann?" I inquired in an offhand way.

"Oh! didn't you know?" the woman questioned me. "Poor Betty died a year ago July, and Mr. Arnold is married again."

So I picked up in my clumsy arms the soft-bodied little person who was to be the grandmother of the young lady from Baltimore; and I went out through the kitchen door to take quite a long look at the rolling hillsides of Mono. The hardwood trees were already turning; and, here and there, a sugar maple, like the body

of our Blessed Lord, was showing a patch of crimson on its wounded side in sure sign of a glorious resurrection.

And here I sit, a garrulous old fellow whose trials and troubles are all over, chirping away and as happy making noises for my own amusement as any cricket in a crack by a glowing chimney corner. Sure an Irishman gets a lot of fun watching the world go by. But my warmth comes from memories of the long ago. So I ask you, folk, to fill your glasses with the moonshine of the hills where speckled trout still lurk in limpid streams:

"Here's to the worn-out hearts of those who saw a nation built, and to the proud, fun-loving young hearts that have it in their keeping."

—Ave Atque Vale, 1924
(The End) 2224



To Help You AVOID MANY COLDS

At the first nasal irritation or sniffle, apply Vicks Vapo-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Used in time, it helps prevent many colds entirely.

VICKS VAPOR-NOL

PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of inventions. Full information sent free. THE HANCOCK COMPANY, Registered Patent Attorneys, 275 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Outside Editors Ready to Aid.

Among the many comments in the daily papers throughout Canada last week about the enactment of the proposed "Act to Enforce the Publication of Accurate News and Information" by the Alberta Government, here is one from the Winnipeg Free Press.

"Should the press bill pass, the editors and publishers of Alberta will have a battle on their hands, but with the support of the whole press of Canada as a matter of course. Journalists outside of Alberta might even envy their chance to put up a rousing fight for freedom of speech—a right which many people under-value because for generations nobody in the English-speaking world has had to fight for it. The Alberta papers, of course, will win!"

MORE OF

THE FACTS

ABOUT

Banking in Canada

Will Be Told to You By

Canada's Chartered Banks

In Another 15-Minute Broadcast

TUESDAY Evening, Oct. 19
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with a day-time broadcast of this address

WEDNESDAY Noon, Oct. 20
12 to 12:15.

Over Stations

CFCN	1030	kilocycles
CJCJ	690	kilocycles
CFAC	930	kilocycles
CJOC	950	kilocycles
CJCA	730	kilocycles
CFRN	960	kilocycles

LISTEN IN!

THE SERVICE GARAGE.

USED CARS, GUARANTEED.

1928 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1927 CHRYSLER COACH
1927 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1929 CHEVROLET COACH
1935 FORD V-8 TRUCK
1928 CHEVROLET TRUCK
1935 INTERNATIONAL TRUCK

These Cars have been Completely Reconditioned and are in Excellent Shape.

Sommerfield & Mayer,

Agents for CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE CARS
Agents for British America Oil Co. and all its Products,
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENTS.
Used Gas Engines and Used Machinery.

SERVICE GARAGE. Stony Plain.

For More than Thirty Years.

For more than thirty years this farmers' Company has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

ELEVATOR AT GAINFORD.

Stony Plain and District.

Messrs Walter and Gordon Larson, Edmonton, were week-end visitors in Stony.

Mr John Trapp returned to town yesterday, after a short stay at the Royal Alex. hospital, where he had undergone a minor operation.

While motoring to Coleman last week Mr Pat Gannon had the misfortune to be in a collision on the Highway near Calgary. His injuries were attended to by a surgeon and had a few stitches taken in his right arm. The other occupant of the car sustained injuries also.

The Hardwick Departmental Store shipped a car of vegetables this week.

C O Meads, SE. 6—52—1—w5, is holding a clearance sale of stock and machinery on Monday next.

A fine display of 1938 DeForest-Crosley radios, both panel and mantle styles, is now being exhibited at the Stony Plain Hardware. See and hear these, with all the up-to-date attachments.

The Clifford Entertainers will be at Kelly's Hall Sat. October 16th.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe.

Spruce Grove News.

Mr George Schultz, Barrhead, was down here last week, visiting old friends.

Mr Wangler, who was taken to the Royal Alexandra Hospital last week suffering from an injury to his spine, will be unable to leave that institution for some 5 or 6 weeks, so it is reported.

Mr Barnhart has left Misericordia Hospital and has returned to his old quarters at the Grove.

There was a good attendance on Sunday morning at the United Church, when a thanksgiving service was conducted by Rev L G Sieber, the pastor.

Starting today and continuing the balance of the week, there will be a special sale of Bretzels at the Nickel Eatery. These are the genuine finger-twisted 4 ply kind, made in the East by Wurzbarger & Hofrau. Get yours while the supply lasts!

The grain now being hauled to the local elevators is showing a good grade, despite the unfavorable weather when threshing operations were on.

D. B. Foster, who farms northeast of town, will hold a sale tomorrow Friday the 15th.

FARMERS' MEAT MARKET.

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
DRESSED POULTRY.

CATTLE AND HOGS BOUGHT EVERY DAY IN
THE WEEK.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
PHONE SEVEN, STONY PLAIN.

KELLY'S HALL, WED., OCT. 23rd.

KEN MAYNARD, In
"The Pocatello Kid."

with Tarzan, the Wonder Horse.
with several added attractions.

Adults 30 cents. Children 12 and under, 15c.

Dance, Holborn Hall, Friday, Oct. 15.
Music by Populor Stony Plain Orioles.

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AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD.
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Coronation People Perplexed

Coronation Review: A topographical survey of the drought area of the province is apparently under way. Over the week-end planes were to be seen flying over the country south of town. Just what will result from this added expenditure of the ratepayers' dollar is doubtful, but the Government seems definitely determined to have the drought area sized up from every angle. First it was a water survey; then a soil survey; then a drought relief survey; followed by a feed survey. They're looking at us from the air now; and some are wondering if they will develop some means whereby they can survey us from beneath.

The Market Report

WHEAT

No. 1 Northern	1.12
No. 2 Northern	1.06
No. 3 Northern	0.97
No. 4 Northern	0.83

BARLEY

2 C. W.	39
3 C. W.	35
Extra 1 Feed	35
No. 1 Feed	33
No. 2 Feed	31

BANKEY

No. 3	47
No. 4	45

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